Page 1 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 MASTER DOCKET 18-MD-2865 (LAK) CASE NO. 18-CV-09797 3 4 IN RE: 5 CUSTOMS AND TAX ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK 6 (SKATTEFORVALTNINGEN) TAX REFUND 7 SCHEME LITIGATION 8 9 10 CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY 11 12 13 14 DEPOSITION OF STACEY KAMINER 15 VOLUME 1 16 Monday, April 19, 2021 8:07 a.m. - 4:46 p.m.17 Remote Location Via Huseby Connect 18 All Parties Remote 19 20 21 22 23 24 Stenographically Reported By: Erica Field, FPR 25

1	Markets, Ltd.
2	MR. BLESSINGTON: I should've also made it
3	clear that Brandon Dillman is also on from K&L
4	Gates representing Stacey Kaminer.
5	Whereupon,
6	STACEY KAMINER,
7	having been first duly sworn or affirmed, was examined
8	and testified as follows:
9	THE WITNESS: Yes.
10	MR. OXFORD: Just before we start, John,
11	did you want to put a statement on the record
12	about the protective order.
13	MR. BLESSINGTON: I just want to make sure
14	that everybody who is actually listening in is
15	subject to the protective order that's in this
16	case. Because when we are doing it remotely I
17	mean, actually, now that that person has dropped,
18	we can see everybody's name.
19	But obviously, we are going to be
20	discussing some confidential information and we
21	want to make sure it's subject to the protective
22	order.
23	MR. KAPLAN: This is Marty Kaplan speaking.
24	For the record, Scott Goldstein may join this and
25	he obviously is a defendant and subject to the

1	it.
2	Q. Was Acer being compensated for introducing
3	the pension plans to ED&F?
4	A. We didn't get I wouldn't characterize it
5	that way, no. Acer didn't actually have to introduce the
6	pension plans to ED&F, per se, because the people that
7	worked on that desk came from MF Global, which had
8	relationships with the pension plans already.
9	Q. Each of the nine Acer plans had a
10	preexisting relationship with the former MF Global team
11	that went to ED&F?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. Let's take a look at Exhibit 2420, please.
14	(Exhibit 2420 was marked for
15	identification.)
16	A. Okay.
17	BY MR. OXFORD:
18	Q. It's an e-mail from Alan Goldman on which
19	you are copied, from July of 2015. Mr. Goldman is having
20	an e-mail exchange about Acer invoices with
21	Joseph Sipkin, S-I-P-K-I-N, from Lerner Sipkin, correct?
22	A. Correct.
23	Q. And Lerner Sipkin were Acer's accountants,
24	correct?
25	A. Lerner Sipkin was only responsible for the

1	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
2	You may answer.
3	A. Yes.
4	BY MR. OXFORD:
5	Q. And what how how is that fee
6	negotiated?
7	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
8	A. I would say my more understanding is
9	that the fee itself in the next column is more what is
10	negotiated and, thereby, the rate is negotiated because
11	they are a mathematical calculation. I I wouldn't
12	necessarily when I look at it, I don't separate one
13	from the other. I think it's a distinction without a
14	difference whether or not we agreed on 116,870 or agreed
15	on the same number, as expressed as a percentage of the
16	dividend times the shares.
17	BY MR. OXFORD:
18	Q. Okay. So it's your it's your testimony
19	that what was negotiated as a fee for Acer between Acer
20	and ED&F is the dollar, or in this case, the Danish krone
21	figure, rather than a percentage?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. Okay. And who negotiated that fee for Acer
24	and ED&F withdrawn.
25	Who at Acer and ED&F negotiated that fee,

1	the the dollar or the the currency amount?
2	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
3	A. That would have been a conversation that
4	we that either well, I would have been involved in,
5	Bob Crema may have been involved in, that would have
6	happened with Victoria, Mark Whitehead. They would have
7	been involved in one of at least one of them and
8	potentially, also, they might have involved others from
9	the desk, such as Sara Mina.
10	BY MR. OXFORD:
11	Q. Okay. And and how did how did
12	withdrawn.
13	So were you involved in negotiating that
14	fee?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Okay. Because you you omitted
17	yourself withdrawn.
18	You'd how you were involved. So what
19	factors went into arriving at the the currency fee
20	here? So for the Christian Hansen 800,000 shares of
21	Christian Hansen, each of those ED&F fee of 116,870
22	Danish krone, how was that fee arrived at?
23	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
24	A. That fee would have been based on the
25	transaction that ED&F enters into or facilitates for

So I do think that it gives a full picture.
BY MR. OXFORD:
Q. Okay. Isn't a real answer to the question
from Acer's accountants that the one you gave me a few
moments ago that the invoice was developed by giving
Acer approximately 50 percent of ED&F's fees that they
earned on the trades with the ED&F plan with the Acer
plans?
MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection to form.
MR. BINDER: Objection.
You may answer.
A. I think the real answer is the one I gave
you.
BY MR. OXFORD:
Q. So let let's just back up for a second.
It's your testimony that Acer billed ED&F
based on a percentage of ED&F's profits on the Danish
trading that ED&F did with the Acer plans, correct?
MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
You may answer.
A. Yes.
BY MR. OXFORD:
Q. And Acer's bill is based on a mathematical
formula related to ED&F profits on the Danish trading

1	that ED&F did with the Acer plans, correct?
2	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
3	A. Yes.
4	BY MR. OXFORD:
5	Q. And that mathematical formula is that Acer
6	gets about 50 percent of ED&F's profits, correct?
7	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
8	A. Yes.
9	BY MR. OXFORD:
10	Q. And what's happening here, Ms. Kaminer, is
11	that Acer's invoices are reverse engineered so that the
12	invoices appear to be calculated by a negotiated rate,
13	applied to the number of shares borrowed and the dividend
14	per share, correct?
15	MR. BLESSINGTON: Object as to form.
16	A. I object to the characterization. It
17	sounds where I'm saying that everything about dividend
18	arbitrage is expressed as a percentage of the dividend,
19	they are not reverse engineered, they are using the
20	prototypical calculation that's involved in that strategy
21	to begin with.
22	You're supposing that ED&F's fee was not in
23	and of itself, therefore expressed as a percentage of the
24	dividend, times the number of shares or calculated that
25	way.

1	A. Okay. So that's actually me e-mailing her.
2	Q. Oh, you're quite right. Thank you for the
3	correction. That makes my follow-up question easier.
4	What do you mean by "the Ballance boys"?
5	A. So Simon and actually, his business
6	partner, Joe Penna, were originally when they
7	originally introduced themselves to us in 2010, the
8	company that they were doing business under was called
9	Ballance, the main company and it just stuck.
10	Q. I see. So when you refer to Ballance boys,
11	you're referring to Mr. Penna and Mr. Pearson, who are
12	now associated with Kingham?
13	A. Correct.
14	Q. Okay. You go on to say: I think the goal
15	of the call is just to make sure no toes are stepped on
16	and we are all making money.
17	Do you see that?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. What do you mean by that?
20	A. I mean, because of the fact that Simon had
21	a very longstanding relationship with Mark Whitehead, who
22	was at MF Global, heading the desk and moved over and was
23	heading the desk at ED&F, I did and also, because I
24	felt like we had developed an independent, good
25	relationship with the desks, such as Victoria at ED&F,

1	that I didn't want anyone to feel like Simon I didn't
2	want anyone to feel like they were taking ownership of
3	the relationship with us. Like, that we felt Simon's
4	relationship to us was more important than we felt our
5	relationship to ED&F was.
6	Q. And did you subsequently have the telephone
7	call that's mentioned in this e-mail?
8	A. I wouldn't see any reason why not. But as
9	I'm sitting here today, I can't recall this specific
10	phone conversation.
11	Q. Okay. And what was the ultimate outcome of
12	the the discussions that are reflected in this e-mail?
13	A. The ultimate outcome was that, I think,
14	everybody understood that Ballance see, I just did
15	it Kingham was wanting to take advantage of their
16	funding line to its fullest. And when they didn't feel
17	like they could do that with their existing I don't
18	want to say customers for them because I don't think
19	Kingham was set up to have customers.
20	So maybe in the same general client, they
21	had other pension plans they transacted with that that
22	they would want it to be a situation where they could
23	still use that funding, but use Acer plans still involve
24	ED&F, still get all the services from ED&F, which
25	included the funding, but just use the Acer plans, as

1	A. I don't know who Chris Smith is. I'd
2	assume he is an ED&F folk. And Stephen Hawksworth, I
3	never had any interactions with him, but I've seen his
4	name on ED&F documents, and Verrona's name likewise.
5	BY MR. OXFORD:
6	Q. And I thought you mentioned Mr. Hawksworth
7	earlier and you knew him and his involvement in dividend
8	arbitrage trading at MF Global and ED&F Man.
9	Am I misremembering?
10	A. I mentioned Mark Whitehead.
11	Q. Mark Whitehead, okay. Sorry, you're quite
12	right. Thank you for that clarification.
13	So this is purports to be a meeting or a
14	report of a call between you and Mr. Crema on behalf of
15	Acer and three ED&F Man employees, Victoria Foster,
16	Mark Whitehead, and Chris Henstock.
17	Do you see that?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. And the date is March 13, 2012.
20	Do you recall such a meeting or a call?
21	A. I don't recall that specific call, no.
22	Q. Did you have a number of calls with ED&F
23	Man around this time?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. It says: Stacey and Bob are keen to

1	on-board similar funds to those we have worked with
2	previously.
3	Just pausing there, is that a reference to
4	the prior employment of Ms. Foster and others as MF
5	Global?
6	MR. BINDER: Objection to form. Lacks
7	foundation.
8	A. Yes.
9	BY MR. OXFORD:
10	Q. Are you aware or are you not that
11	Ms. Foster and Mr. Whitehead worked at MF Global prior to
12	coming to ED&F Man?
13	A. I am aware.
14	Q. And you are aware that because the Acer
15	plans transacted with those individuals withdrawn.
16	You're aware that because the Acer plans
17	used ED&F and MF Global as broker dealer prior to its
18	collapse, correct?
19	MR. BINDER: Objection to form. Compound.
20	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
21	You may answer.
22	A. I am aware because the plans were customers
23	of MF Global.
24	BY MR. OXFORD:
25	Q. Ms. Foster goes on to say: Some trades

1	BY MR. OXFORD:
2	Q. Ms. Kaminer, just want to make sure we're
3	on the same page about a couple of terms, industry terms
4	before we go into the next line of questioning.
5	Can you tell me what the record date is in
6	the context these questions are all in the context of
7	dividend arbitrage trading.
8	A. Record date is a date set by the company,
9	that they will say that is the date on which anybody who
10	is an owner of record is entitled to the dividend or
11	corporate action, generally speaking.
12	Q. So so differently, it's the date in
13	Denmark at least, on which a shareholder has to be
14	registered with VP securities in order to get paid a
15	dividend by the company?
16	MR. BLESSINGTON: Object as to form.
17	You may answer.
18	A. Actually, I think Denmark works a little
19	bit differently. I'm not sure you would have to be
20	registered with VP securities. And they don't always go
21	off record dates. A lot of Denmark centered around ${\tt X}$
22	dates, record dates and that's it, sorry.
23	BY MR. OXFORD:
24	Q. Okay. So you don't know what the relevance
25	of the record date is for Danish securities trading?

1	A. I just know that it's actually different
2	from what what a lot of the rest of the market does
3	to Denmark is a trade date market and not a settlement
4	date market.
5	Q. Okay. But you you don't know what, if
6	any, significance the record date has with respect to
7	Danish securities trading in dividend arbitrage?
8	A. I would still think it held — for me, it
9	held similar significance.
10	Q. Similar to?
11	A. What my understanding was elsewhere.
12	Q. Which is what?
13	A. That it is that date on which the company
14	would look to in order to determine entitlement to a
15	dividend.
16	Q. And you're making a distinction between
17	entitlement and paying?
18	A. Not I'm not sure of your distinction,
19	actually.
20	Q. Okay. Would you agree with the following
21	statement that the record date is the date on which the
22	shareholder needs to be registered in order to receive a
23	dividend from the company that issued the shares?
24	A. Generally speaking, yes.
25	Q. What's the pay date?

1	A. Pay date would be the day that the dividend
2	funds were actually paid to the shareholders.
3	Q. What's the X date?
4	A. The X date would be the day on which before
5	the stock trades with the dividend entitlement. And it's
6	the cutoff date, whereby if you buy the security after
7	the X date, you're not entitled to a dividend or a
8	corporate action.
9	Q. What is cum-dividend mean?
10	A. Generally, thought to mean with with the
11	dividend.
12	Q. So to use your example, if I place a trade
13	before the X date to purchase shares, I'm entitled to the
14	divined on those shares, and that would be a cum-dividend
15	purchase?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And what is a cum/cum trade?
18	A. It's not terminology that I usually use.
19	Q. Okay. You don't know what a cum/cum trade
20	is in the context of dividend arbitrage trading?
21	A. It's more of a European terminology and it
22	doesn't have as much significance for me. It's not part
23	of my vernacular.
24	Q. You don't okay.
25	You don't know what it means in the context
1	

1	of trading in Danish securities?
2	A. As I said, cum-dividend, to me, means
3	buying with the dividend.
4	Q. Do you know what a cum-ex trade is?
5	A. What it means to me is buying with the
6	dividend and selling without the dividend entitlement.
7	Q. Do you understand that a cum-ex trade
8	means, in the context of Danish securities, that the a
9	trade is made before the X date, but a settlement is
10	after the record date?
11	MR. BLESSINGTON: I'm sorry, Neil. Could
12	you repeat that? I apologize.
13	MR. OXFORD: Sure.
14	BY MR. OXFORD:
15	Q. Do you understand that a that a cum-ex
16	trade means that the trade date is before the X date, but
17	the settlement date is after the record date?
18	A. No. I wouldn't of I I don't use that
19	cum-ex terminology and honestly, I know it's taking on a
20	life of its own, and so I don't feel like I am the person
21	to ask about that.
22	Q. Okay. What you do is let's just try it
23	a slightly different way.
24	The the trades that the Acer plans did
25	in Danish securities, were they all placed before the

1	X date?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. And did they settle before or after the
4	record date, or was it a mix?
5	A. I'd have to look at the confirms to answer
6	that accurately.
7	Q. Sitting here today, you have no idea?
8	A. Sitting here today, I couldn't answer that
9	for every transaction. They, generally.
10	Q. Okay. So so generally, did did you
11	consider the the Acer plans Danish trades to be
12	once it settled before or after the record date or was it
13	a mix?
14	A. I just don't want to speculate on that. I
15	cannot recall.
16	Q. Okay. Was it a matter of importance to you
17	when the trades settled before or after the record date?
18	A. Since in Denmark, the importance was the
19	trade date, it wasn't of significance to me as much as
20	the settlement date.
21	Q. In the the Acer plans Danish dividend
22	arbitrage trading, did ED&F borrow the securities
23	(Reporter clarification.)
24	Q to sell to the plans?
25	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.

1	A. I know there were instances that they did.
2	BY MR. OXFORD:
3	Q. And it's known as short-selling, isn't it,
4	where you make a sale that you don't of securities you
5	don't own?
6	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
7	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
8	A. Yes.
9	BY MR. OXFORD:
10	Q. And sometimes the and ED&F would borrow
11	those shares in order to cover their short sale?
12	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
13	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
14	A. ED&F would have been required like a broker
15	dealer here in the U.S., to locate to securities before
16	being able to enter into a short sale and yes, they would
17	have been required to borrow the securities in order to
18	effectuate the sale, complete.
19	BY MR. OXFORD:
20	Q. Okay. Was it was it relevant to you
21	when ED&F actually borrowed the shares that they were
22	selling to the Acer plans?
23	MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
24	A. The relevance would be did were they
25	able to settle the purchase.

1	BY MR. OXFORD	:
2	Q.	Didn't matter to you when they borrowed the
3	shares, it was	s whether they could settle the agreed
4	purchase with	the Acer plans; is that your view?
5		MR. BINDER: Objection to form.
6	A.	Yeah.
7	BY MR. OXFORD	:
8	Q.	How did the withdrawn.
9		So the the Acer plans had assets of
10	between, what,	, 500,000 and \$1 million maybe, before they
11	started do Dan	nish dividend arbitrage trading; is that
12	about a fair i	range?
13	A.	No.
14	Q.	What's a fair range?
15	A.	A fair range would be up to multiples of
16	\$1 million.	
17	Q.	Which plans had multiples of millions of
18	dollars?	
19	A.	American Investment Group, Kamco LP, that's
20	off the top o	f my head.
21	Q.	Okay. And some of the plans, I think you
22	mentioned may	oe Mr. Mitchell's plan, had a little less?
23	A.	I don't think I characterized how much he
24	had in relation	on to the numbers you just said. I just
25	said he had le	ess than the others.

1	were contemplating and trying to enter into contracts	s to
2	do business with them, and it has a Canadian name on	it.
3	Q. Does this you testified this morning	<u> </u>
4	that the structure of Danish dividend arbitrage was	not
5	materially different from the dividend arbitrage trace	des
6	you and Acer have done in other jurisdictions.	
7	Do you remember telling me that?	
8	A. Yes.	
9	Q. Is would it be fair to characterize	the
10	spreadsheet attached to Exhibit 2480 as a generic tra	ade
11	structure for dividend arbitrage?	
12	A. No.	
13	Q. Why not?	
14	A. It was something that I only recall us	ing
15	actually in Canada, and it wasn't something we used	vith
16	ED&F at all. It was a starting point for a conversa	tion.
17	Q. Did you ever provide a trade schedule	like
18	this to ED&F?	
19	A. I don't see this as a trade schedule,	
20	sorry.	
21	Q. Okay.	
22	A. What do you mean by that?	
23	Q. Trade structure. Would would you a	gree
24	with me that this is a trade structure?	
25	A. Yes.	

Q. Okay. Did you ever provide provide a
trade structure for dividend arbitrage in Danish
securities, did you ever provide that to ED&F?
A. No.
Q. Did you ever create such a trade for any
purpose?
A. You're going to need to clarify the
question.
Q. Sure.
So you see that attached to 2480 is a is
a trade structure for a Canadian security?
A. Correct.
Q. And it's done in the context of a dividend
arbitrage trade, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Did you ever create a similar
document relating to Danish dividend arbitrage?
A. No.
Q. Why not?
A. They were already doing Danish dividend
arbitrage when they approached me and
Q. Who is they?
A. They, ED&F.
Q. Who approached you?
A. Victoria Foster.

1	Q. So it's your testimony that your Acer
2	followed ED&F's previously used structure for Danish
3	dividend arbitrage trading?
4	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
5	You can answer.
6	A. With one caveat.
7	BY MR. OXFORD:
8	Q. What's the caveat?
9	A. We liked holding the securities longer
10	term.
11	Q. And did ED&F ever provide you with a trade
12	structure for Danish dividend arbitrage?
13	A. We would have discussed it verbally.
14	Q. But nothing in writing?
15	A. No.
16	Q. Any particular reason any reason why
17	not?
18	A. I don't recall them ever providing us a
19	trade structure in writing on anything.
20	Q. Just taking a quick look at Exhibit 2480,
21	can you point out the material differences between the
22	structure reflected there and the structure ultimately,
23	you used for the Danish dividend arbitrage trading
24	through ED&F?
25	A. To begin with, the client would not have
1	

1	included a 501C3 for Denmark. There were not cash
2	cash-settled calls involved in the Danish transaction.
3	There was no attached due bill. The trades did settle a
4	regular way.
5	Since there were no calls, ED&F didn't
6	exercise anything. Since there were no due bills, there
7	wasn't any delivery. Since Denmark had a reclaim
8	procedure, they would not have received 100 percent of
9	the dividend on payable date.
10	You can see that Canada had a reclaim at
11	source, DTC would not have been involved. Again, ED&F
12	did not charge the client a dividend equivalent. That's
13	what I see, just as I look at it here.
14	Q. Okay. I'm just going back to Stock Landing
15	for a moment.
16	Did you have insight into how the Stock
17	Landing agreements that ED&F entered into with
18	counterparties to supply Danish shares to Acer plans were
19	structured?
20	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
21	A. No.
22	BY MR. OXFORD:
23	Q. Do you know from, your experience in the
24	market, how stock landing generally works?
25	A. Yes.

A. Yes.
Q. And what what is this you're sending to
Mr. Crema?
A. And we're just scrolling to the actual
spreadsheet. This is a list of stocks that may have
involved Simon.
Q. Simon is Simon Pearson of Kingham?
A. Yes.
Q. Who put this spreadsheet together?
THE WITNESS: Can you scroll down to the
second?
MR. BLESSINGTON: That one?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
A. Without seeing the metadata, I don't know.
BY MR. OXFORD:
Q. Okay. You actually anticipated by next
representation very cleverly, which is that the metadata
indicates it was created in created by SK.
A. It's not completely on my spreadsheet. I
can tell because my spreadsheets didn't have lots of
those columns. But they would have had and and I
was in some ways responsible for the capitalizations, but
some of those columns were edited someone else because
that's not the sign of my spreadsheets.
Q. Who who's the someone else here?

1	A. I'm going to assume someone at Kingham, if
2	it's a sign-in related spreadsheet or a copied and pasted
3	from something I got sent.
4	Q. So it's your testimony you this document
5	was not created by Acer?
6	A. Correct.
7	Q. Even though the metadata has your initials
8	in it?
9	A. As I said, it could've been something I
10	copied and pasted into an excel spreadsheet.
11	Q. Someone would have to e-mail it for you for
12	you to copy and paste it, right?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. Again, I will represent we have nothing in
15	production from your counsel that suggests this was sent
16	to you from Mr. Pearson or anybody else?
17	A. Now that you're sort of expanding on that,
18	someone could have faxed me the spreadsheet, and I could
19	have created the Excel to manipulate the cells more
20	effectively and just retyped what was in the facts.
21	Q. And is that your practice when you're
22	creating long Excels, you usually look to someone to fax
23	you some information, then you manually type it in?
24	MR. BLESSINGTON: Objection.
25	You may answer.

1	A. When it came to Simon, he was notorious for
2	faxing me information. I don't know why.
3	BY MR. OXFORD:
4	Q. Okay. So so you don't know which
5	information in this spreadsheet did not come from you?
6	A. I can't say just looking at it what
7	information wasn't generated by me specifically. I can
8	say I would have been somebody who organized the stock, X
9	date, record date, pay date. I certainly would have
10	organized the number of outstanding shares and that type
11	of information in this instance, when Simon was involved.
12	Q. Okay. What what does Column I mean,
13	cum/cum all in? You mentioned an all-in number in your
14	testimony earlier today?
15	A. I see Column I as saying shares. Am I on
16	the wrong sheet?
17	Q. I don't think so. To the
18	MR. BLESSINGTON: Sheet 1 or Sheet 2, Neil?
19	MR. OXFORD: Sheet 1.
20	BY MR. OXFORD:
21	Q. So just to the left of shares, there's a
22	column called cum/cum all in.
23	Do you see that?
24	A. Hold on.
25	MR. BLESSINGTON: On Sheet 1.

1	A. Yeah, there definitely there's a window
2	pain because it goes D to L.
3	Okay. Now, we're on the one that says I.
4	It would have meant to me that potentially, the all-in of
5	those shares.
6	Q. And what does all-in of those shares mean
7	to you?
8	A. A percentage of the dividend, what the
9	pension would have to the cost of acquiring those
10	shares.
11	Q. And that's a percentage of the close
12	dividend, correct?
13	A. Correct.
14	Q. So just to use your example, let's look at,
15	say, the 4th row, the TDC shares.
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. The cum/cum all-in rate is 91 percent.
18	Actually, it's it's not 91 for all of them, but it's
19	91 for for TDC.
20	In this situation, the pension plan would
21	be acquiring the shares of TDC and it would receive a
22	dividend, which is net of tax, i.e., 73 percent of the
23	dividend, but would have to pay out 91 percent as the
24	cost of acquiring the share.
25	A. Yes.

1	Q. So just bear this number in mind, that the
2	cost of cum/cum, the cum/cum all-in range for Danish
3	shares is, we can agree, 85 to 91 percent there 88.5
4	to 91 percent?
5	A. On this spreadsheet, yes.
6	Q. Yeah. And is that your understanding of
7	the ranges within the normal market range?
8	A. I don't recall now what the normal market
9	range was for Denmark.
10	Q. Okay. And just for the record, I think the
11	way it's being printed on my exhibit, I have Column I,
12	but the cum/cum all-in is Column H?
13	A. You were correct on Sheet 1, cum/cum all-in
14	is Column I. It's on Sheet 2 that it's H.
15	Q. Okay. So just turning to so what's the
16	gross dividend amount Column H in Sheet 1?
17	A. Can you highlight one of those for me?
18	It's the number of shares times the dividend.
19	Q. Okay. Turning to Sheet 2, if we could.
20	Can I direct your attention to Column K.
21	A. I'm there.
22	Q. That's entitled: Negative Dividend.
23	Do you see that?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. What does that term mean to you in the
L	

1	context of this spreadsheet?
2	A. That means the 100 percent of the
3	dividend well, no. It means the all-in number, less
4	the 73 percent of the dividend times the number of
5	shares.
6	Q. And you see in Column L, it's entitled:
7	Cum-Ex All-in?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. You see there's there's a percentage
10	muck like in the cum cum all-in column?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. And you see that the for the same
13	securities, the cum-ex all-in percentage is lower than
14	the cum/cum all-in percentage?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. So we have a range for the Danish shares of
17	84.5 to 87 percent for cum-ex all-in.
18	Do you see that?
19	A. That 87 percent, if you're looking at 18
20	and 19, that's a Belgium share.
21	Q. You're quite right. Thank you for
22	correcting my error.
23	So the cum-ex all-in price is 85
24	84.5 percent for all of the Danish shares here?
25	A. Yes.

1	Q. And the cum/cum all-in price is more
2	extensive, it's higher, it's 88.5 to 91 percent in the
3	cum/cum all-in column, correct?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Which means that cum/cum trade is more
6	specific than a cum-ex trade for a plan to do, correct?
7	A. On an all-in basis, yes.
8	Q. Okay. And we can see that, because if you
9	look across to the gross P&L column for cum/cum, the
10	trade was 7.5 million TDC shares results in a gross P&L
11	of 193,000.
12	Do you see that?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. And the same trade on a cum-ex basis with a
15	lower cum-ex all-in percentage results in a higher P&L of
16	more than 333,000.
17	Do you see that?
18	A. Can you just go back and see the number of
19	shares?
20	Q. Yes. Can you tell me why the cum-ex trades
21	are more profitable than the cum/cum trades?
22	A. My understanding was that those were being
23	sourced from a seller who was not entitled to put in a
24	reclaim any higher than 73 percent.
25	Q. Where did you get that understanding from?

1	A.	I can't recall specifically.
2	Q.	So it's your testimony that the difference
3	between the c	um/cum trade and the cum-ex trades is the
4	source of the	shares?
5	Α.	I would say the underlying entitlement of
6	the shares.	
7	Q.	And it has nothing to do with your
8	understanding	of when the trades actually settle?
9	A.	No.
10	Q.	Do you have an understanding that cum-ex
11	trades are co	nsidered to be riskier than cum/cum trades?
12	A.	No.
13	Q.	When you gave your answer a moment ago, the
14	difference be	tween the cum/cum trade and the cum-ex trade
15	is the underl	ying entitlement to the shares, what did you
16	mean by that?	
17	A.	There are treaties and therefore,
18	entitlements	between 73 percent and 100, using Denmark as
19	the example.	And to go back to when you were talking
20	about stock l	oan and an entitlement that sort of travels
21	with the stoc	k loan, by way of example, if the pension
22	plan did loan	out it's securities in Danish securities,
23	then, and it	loaned them out over the record date, they
24	would still b	e entitled to the same dividend treatment as
25	if they had n	ever loaned out the shares.

1	So if the pension plan loans out the shares
2	and it happens to go over a record date, then they too
3	would get a payment under the stock loan umbrella and
4	theirs would be reflective of their entitlement, they
5	would get 100 percent of the dividend.
6	If the and that would be considered the
7	underlying entitlement.
8	Q. So it's the tax status of the provider of
9	the shares that determines, in your mind, the pricing
10	difference between cum/cum trade and cum-ex transactions?
11	A. As I am looking at this spreadsheet, yes.
12	Q. And generally, also, is that your
13	understanding?
14	A. That's not a straightforward a question
15	because the terminology cum-ex has taken on a life of its
16	own in Europe and come to mean things that it was never
17	my understanding that they meant at the time.
18	Q. So in order to do in order to understand
19	the entitlement to the dividend, as you have just
20	explained, wouldn't you need to know who the counterparty
21	was?
22	A. No.
23	Q. You would just need to be their tax status?
24	A. It's the lender's responsibility to convey
25	to the borrower, such as ED&F might be the borrower, what

1	
1	the underlying dividend entitlement is.
2	Q. What the underlying dividend entitlement of
3	who?
4	A. Of well, let's say let's say
5	Morgan Stanley is lending out shares to ED&F, and they
6	happen to be lending them over a record date, and it's a
7	U.S. security, is that U.S. security ultimately owned by
8	potentially a client of Morgan Stanley and they know that
9	that client who owns it is a U.S. person or a European
10	person?
11	And depending on that, then that would
12	that was the type of information that they would pass on.
13	This is 100 percent stock, this is 85 percent stock, now
14	maybe Morgan Stanley themselves borrowed that stock that
15	they end up lending to ED&F from Deutsch Bank. When
16	Deutsch Bank lends to Morgan Stanley, it's their
17	responsibility to say, this is 100 percent stock, this is
18	85 percent stock.
19	At some point at the origination of a loan,
20	whether it's the party that immediately lends it to an
21	ED&F or whether it's two parties away, they know the
22	account that it's being lent out of, and they know their
23	entitlement and they convey it and it follows the stock
24	along the chain.
25	Q. When you told us a few moments ago that the

1	terminology cum-ex has taken on a life of its own in
2	Europe and come to mean things that it was never your
3	understanding it meant at the time, what do you what
4	do you mean by that?
5	A. I mean, there's lots of news articles about
6	cum-ex transactions in relation to trading in Europe and
7	how it characterizes them is not what my understanding
8	was at the time.
9	Q. What was your understanding at the time?
10	A. I feel I explained that in terms of the
11	underlying dividend entitlement.
12	Q. I see. Was has the the press in
13	Europe about cum-ex change your view of what a cum-ex
14	transaction actually is?
15	A. Just because that's how they want to
16	characterize it or its in the news, I don't feel I should
17	change my opinion necessarily, and it certainly doesn't
18	change what my opinion was at the time doing the
19	transactions.
20	Q. Have you come to learn that Acer was
21	actually facilitating cum-ex transactions for the Acer
22	plans?
23	A. No.
24	MR. BLESSINGTON: Object as to form.
25	

	rage 240
1 2 3	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK MASTER DOCKET 18-MD-2865(LAK) CASE NO. 18-CV-09797
4 5 6 7 8	CUSTOMS AND TAX ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK (SKATTEFORVALTNINGEN) TAX REFUND SCHEME LITIGATION)
9 10 11 12 13	CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY
14 15 16	DEPOSITION OF STACEY KAMINER VOLUME 2 Tuesday, April 20, 2021 8:08 a.m 2:35 p.m.
17 18 19 20	Remote Location Via Huseby Connect All Parties Remote
21 22 23 24 25	Stenographically Reported By: Erica Field, FPR
23 24	

1	Thereupon,
2	the following proceedings began at 8:08 a.m.:
3	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the
4	record. This begins Day 2, Volume II of the video
5	deposition of Stacey Kaminer. The time is
6	8:08 a.m., April 20, 2021.
7	Will the court reporter please administer
8	the oath.
9	Whereupon,
10	STACEY KAMINER,
11	having been first duly sworn or affirmed, was examined
12	and testified as follows:
13	THE WITNESS: I do.
14	MR. BINDER: Before you begin your
15	questioning, I just wanted to follow up on a
16	statement I made on the record yesterday.
17	During your questioning of Ms. Kaminer, you
18	stated that, quote, ED&F's counsel had represent
19	ed to us that there was no recording that they
20	have of your placing an order orally for the
21	shares prior to the 20th of November, closed
22	quote.
23	So at the time I stated that as current
24	counsel for ED&F in this matter, I was unaware of
25	such representation. So since the end of the

1	Q. The title is: Dividend Finder Fee Billing
2	for Danske Bank, Novozymes and Pandora?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. And he writes: Hi, Marcus/Chris, attached
5	is the Acer group LLC billing for those three shares,
6	correct?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. What was Acer invoicing ED&F for here?
9	A. Our fees.
10	Q. What were your fees based on?
11	What did you do to earn those fees?
12	A. I believe I stated yesterday that ED&F paid
13	us based on our relationship, based on overall value that
14	we brought to the table, based on the instances when we
15	did locate stock, and that our dividend finder fee didn't
16	just cover locating, sourcing, whatever word you want to
17	use for the term stock, and they did not separate out
18	well, this is Belgium, this is Canada, this is Denmark.
19	They viewed us as a relationship in the whole.
20	Q. The one thing that we can be sure is, is
21	that Acer services for Denmark did not include finding
22	any dividends.
23	We can agree on that?
24	A. We can agree that Acer services for Denmark
25	did not include locating stock that ultimately got

1	plans so it would be ED&F's fee, and without re-reviewing
2	all of the transactions and looking at account statements
3	and re-creating them, I can't tell you off the top of my
4	head in dollars what they retained.
5	Q. You don't have a sense of the amount of
6	that 18 million that actually went to the Acer plans and
7	then be kept without paying in some form, whether you
8	call it a fee, whether you call it a profit share, to
9	Acer, to Kingham, to the market and to ED&F?
10	A. I don't call it a profit share. I do call
11	it a fee; and no, and the reason I know the other number
12	is because that's what was attached to the lawsuit.
13	Q. If we wanted to calculate how much of the
14	18 million, to use your round number, how much of that
15	was actually retained after all fees, costs, expenses had
16	been paid by the plans, how would we do that?
17	A. It would be difficult to use try and use
18	a real-life example and it's easier, I find, when
19	explaining something like this to sort of use round
20	numbers.
21	Q. And I appreciate that.
22	A. The pension plan, as an example, had a
23	million shares of a stock, and that stock was paying \$1.
24	They would be entitled to a million dollars worth of
25	dividend.

1	In a case of Denmark, they would receive
2	73 percent of that \$1 million on payable date, so
3	730,000. And they would have suffered the withholding of
4	the 27 percent which equates to an additional 270,000.
5	When they enter into the transaction, they
6	buy the security and they sell the hedge, there's that,
7	what we have now been discussing as an all-in number that
8	gets paid in that transaction away to the that's the
9	cost of obtaining ownership of that security.
10	If we use an example of 90 all-in, that
11	means that 90 percent of the dividend is a cost in
12	establishing that ownership.
13	So if we look at that in terms of the
14	numbers that we have been discussing, that equates to
15	900,000. Right? 90 percent of that 1 million that we
16	have been talking about.
17	That means that out to the market goes all
18	of that. It doesn't go to ED&F, it doesn't go to the
19	plan, it doesn't go by way of ED&F to Acer. It's out to
20	the potentially to the as we have seen on some of
21	the lending, like to the lender of the security, and
22	where that goes from there, none of us are privy to no
23	customer is privy to that information.
24	So now we are dealing with a hundred
25	thousand. And from there, of that hundred thousand, we

n discussing that they retain 5 to 10 percent.
even for the sake of this argument use the
mber, the 5 percent number. That's what they
95 percent of that goes to execution fees,
g fees, custody fees, ED&F's fees, which include
ees.
And so therefore, of that hundred thousand,
alking about ED&F getting in the range of
let's see, five probably 90, maybe as low
nd then Acer is invoicing half of that. And so
e talking about 40,000 to ED&F as an ending net
the trade and 40,000 to Acer and 5,000 to the
I'm hoping that type of example maybe made
to
). Yeah. That was very helpful, actually.
MR. OXFORD: Let's go off the record.
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the record.
he time is 10:43 a.m.
(A brief recess was held from 10:43 a.m. to
1.)
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the
ecord. The time is 11:07 a.m.
ecord. The time is it.o/ a.m.
(FORD:
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1